

For a few the Chinaman discovered  
lived in Block 15 at Kamanawai, just  
off Beretania street near a livery stable.  
is another case where infection is  
clearly demonstrated to have come  
through disinfected freight. He was in  
the employ of the Health Department  
removing freight and merchandise  
from houses. He injured his thumb a  
day or two ago by accidentally running  
a splinter into it, causing the flesh to  
turn. This splinter came from a  
household goods he was handling. On  
Wednesday night he was reported sick,  
high fever having set in, and a swelling  
was discovered under his arm, which  
was thought might be due to blood  
poisoning at first, on account of his  
wounded thumb. The postmortem,  
however, proved otherwise, as plague  
bacteria were found by the microscopical  
examination of the blood taken



## GLOOM IN BRITAIN

(Continued from Page 1)

Persistent rumors are in circulation of quarrels between the Transvaal and Free State commanders.

## England and Germany.

DURBAN, Jan. 6.—The German steamer Herzog has been seized by a British warship and brought to this port.

BERLIN, Jan. 6.—The excitement occasioned by the seizure of German mail steamers by British cruisers increases and overtops everything else. The Government has ascertained that a shadow of doubt that the Bundesrath was seized in strictly neutral territory within a radius belonging by international law to the Portuguese colony. Thereby the action of the British cruiser Magicienne was clearly wrong, as here contended. The news that Great Britain has released the steamer General, seized at Aden, is here construed as Great Britain's backing down.

A correspondent interviewed Herr Barth, the Freisinnige leader, who said: "The Bundesrath incident will cause the fleet bill to pass with a rush. It will break the Centrist opposition. No party, not even the Socialists, would risk going before the country now in opposition to the fleet bill, as it would be swept away."

BERLIN, Jan. 8.—The Foreign Office this evening authorized the following statement: "Germany recognizes the right of search within certain specific limits. Among the points enumerated in the protest filed in London is one contending that England has exceeded those limits. No answer has yet been received as to this protest."

DURBAN, Jan. 10.—The British authorities have released the German steamer Herzog, which was seized January 6 while on her way to Lourenço Marques.

LONDON, Jan. 10.—The Daily Graphic makes the following statement regarding the seizure of German vessels by British warships:

"Germany has addressed two notes to the British Foreign Office challenging Great Britain's right to detain any ships traveling between two neutral ports. The notes have been duly answered."

"The Queen's Government finds itself wholly unable to acquiesce in Germany's contention. Germany cited a case in support of her contention, but on examination, this so-called precedent proved to be quite inappropriate to the seizures under discussion."

"The correspondence between the two governments rests there, pending a decision by the prize court."

## TRANSVAAL WAR.

## An Epitome of the Minor Bulletins of the Day.

Great Britain is buying Italian guns. England is worried over the question of contraband seizures.

Russia complains of the strict British censorship in South Africa.

Owing to the war the theaters and book-world of London are dull.

Dr. A. Conan Doyle has gone to the war as a field hospital attendant.

The new Duke of Westminster will stay at the Cape during the war.

W. T. Stead charges that the Government was behind the Jameson raid.

Arthur J. Balfour declares that Jameson's raid prevented England from protesting against the increased armament of the Boers.

There is general interest in Europe about the reply to be made by President McKinley to the Brussels petition to offer mediation in South Africa.

General Buller, who was removed from command in South Africa before the war began, has been summoned to the War Office and his advice solicited.

It is likely that Adolphus Hay will not receive his exequatur from President Kruger. The American charge d'affaires at Pretoria, Albert Hollis, has not been permitted to look after British interests.

Arthur J. Balfour, First Lord of the Treasury, speaking in East Manchester, said: "I know of no war in which Great Britain has been engaged, except that resulting in the independence of the American colonies, which did not end triumphantly."

The Boers have an Irish brigade of 2,500 men, most of whom are from Western America. Many of the American recruits, who are numerous, are veterans of the Spanish war. New men are all the time coming from Europe and the United States.

Coningsby Ralph Disraeli, son of the late Lord Beaconsfield and Conservative member of Parliament for the Atricham division of Cheshire, has caused amusement by a remarkable offer to take a commission in the Royal Bucks Hussars on account of this regiment's depletion by calls to the front, but saying he regrets that his Parliamentary duties must keep him home.

## ANOTHER STEAMER LINE.

It Will be Operated Between Port Arthur and San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 10.—The mission of the agents of the Russian Government, who were conveyed to this city by W. H. Mills of the Southern Pacific, on orders from high officials of the corporation, still remains a mystery so far as it concerns land deals or colonization schemes, but not in the matter of a Pacific Coast terminus for the great Siberian Steamship Line. San Francisco will be the terminus of the line, according to the decision that reached here some time ago, but it is thought by the Russians that the company should have tenders. It is thought that several colonies of Russians will be established here, and the Trans-Siberian line will be the output of their lands. The Santa Fe Railroad may get some of the steamer line's business, as it is contemplated that local coast steamers may be operated. It is improbable that one steamer may be put on the route from Port Arthur to San Diego or Port San Pedro.

## TERM "UNITED STATES."

Its Meaning in the Custom's Clause of the Constitution.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—The Ways and Means Committee of the House had a meeting today at which an important resolution was adopted upon motion of Mr. Newlands of Nevada, as follows:

"Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed by the chair to report the authorities and the law as to the meaning of the term, 'United States,' in that provision of the Constitution which declares that 'all duties on imports and excises shall be uniform throughout the United States,' i.e., whether it includes simply the area included within the boundaries of States or whether it covers also the territories belonging to the United States."

Chairman Payne appointed Messrs. Dalzell of Pennsylvania, Grosvenor of Ohio and Hopkins of Illinois (Republicans), and Messrs. Richardson (Democrat) and Newlands (Silverite).

## NEWS CONDENSED.

## Brief Telegrams Covering a Wide Field of Late Intelligence.

Kaiser Wilhelm is to visit Italy. A new revolution is brewing in Peru. A divorce has been granted to Julia Tabor.

Gen. Schwan's column has occupied Benan.

President San Clemente of Colombia is dead.

Emilia Nevada is singing in San Francisco.

Brazil is to destroy \$50,000,000 of paper money.

An army department for Alaska has been created.

A better tone prevails in the Berlin money market.

The coal famine in Great Britain is becoming serious.

About \$90,000 are now in sight for the Lawton fund.

Blackburn is leading for the Kentucky Senatorship.

The Kentucky Senate will investigate charges of bribery.

A new American bank has been started in the City of Mexico.

Mme. Bazaine's death is reported from the City of Mexico.

The monitor Miantonomah is likely to be condemned and sold.

J. B. Stallo, formerly United States Minister to Rome, is dead.

Princess Henry of Prussia has been safely delivered of a son.

The United States Government is to abolish personal postoffices.

The value of the Cornelius Vanderbilt estate is over \$70,000,000.

Mexico has forbidden travellers to bring firearms into the country.

With the reconvening of the Diet the canal bill will be renewed.

The American troops have won several sharp fights in the Philippines.

Rev. Edward McGlynn, famous in the Henry George movement, is dead.

General Shafter will accompany General Lawton's body to Washington.

Birmingham has bought out the electric lighting plant of the corporation which supplies the city.

Five hundred steel gondola cars have been ordered in France from America.

Howison, Kautz, Renny and Farquhar have been nominated rear admirals.

Foxhall Keene has been badly hurt by a fall from his horse while hunting.

The Machias has been sent to San Domingo to protect American interests.

It is expected that the opening of Philippine ports will break the hemp corner.

A satisfactory settlement between France and Santo Domingo has been reached.

Ex-Senator Quay invited forty-six Senators to a dinner and only fifteen attended.

The new United States cruiser Albany has developed a speed of nearly twenty-one knots.

President Snow of the Mormon Church has issued a strong manifesto against polygamy.

The home of Joseph Pulitzer in New York has been burned with the loss of two servants' lives.

M. Deschanel has been elected President of the French Chamber of Deputies over M. Brisson.

Carter Harrison will not be a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Governor of Illinois.

Mrs. Langtry defends her new play, "The Degenerates," and says it is not the story of her own life.

A dozen prominent Michigan officials, including the Speaker of the House, have been indicted for bribery.

Ellihu Root has declined the Republican nomination for Vice President, preferring to stick to the War Office.

Now that Apla has become German a movement is on foot to ship Robert Louis Stevenson's body to Scotland.

Victoria, B. C., is excited because a portrait of Queen Victoria has been trampled under foot in a city saloon.

The London Spectator declares that Germany has designs on South America and will fight the Monroe doctrine.

President McKinley is opposed to having Federal officials go as delegates to the Republican National Convention.

Prof. Rowland of Johns Hopkins is developing the fact that the magnetism of the earth is caused by its revolution.

Murderer Walter Rosser has been released from custody, the latest victim of his assaults failing to appear against him.

Mrs. Skinner, the New York matron who was sued by her social coach, Miss Howe, for \$24,000, was indicted in \$5,000.

Testimony in the Clark bribery case tends to show that \$5,000 were paid for a Republican vote and \$10,000 for a Democratic.

W. R. Hearst is to start a society magazine planned like that of Lady Randolph Churchill. He is associated with Arthur Brisbane.

The French were beaten in their recent battle with the Chinese on the Tonkin frontier. The Chinese used Japais guns operated by two men.

## BALDWIN BACK

## Latest About Matters Hawaiian.

## Feeling Against Island Sugar Not Strong On the Coast—Letter from W. O. Smith.

(Thursday's Daily.)

Mr. Baldwin of the firm of Alexander & Baldwin was among the returnees on the Australia yesterday. He stated to an Advertiser reporter that he had learned more since returning to Honolulu regarding the possibility of an embargo against sugar from these islands than he had heard in San Francisco. The feeling on the Coast, he said, was not particularly detrimental to shipments of Hawaiian sugar, though all that had been said about the matter, so far as he knew, was contained in an item in the San Francisco Chronicle of the 10th, the day of the steamer's departure.

Mr. Baldwin said he did not see that there would be any danger attached to sending sugar to San Francisco, as there was no doubt of the freight being clean, the only possible means of contamination lying in the handling of the bags, the sugar itself being refined upon arrival on the Coast. The Australia, from what he gathered on the way over, might not take freight on the return trip to San Francisco, but Captain Lawless fully intended to carry passengers back to the Coast, though they might possibly be detained in quarantine for two weeks upon arriving at their destination.

Mr. Baldwin reports that little progress had been made in Hawaiian Government matters up to the time he left Washington, four weeks ago. He furnishes the following extracts of a letter from W. O. Smith, who is watching affairs at the capital, and which afford an insight into the latest phases of the proceedings affecting the future government of these islands:

"The matter of the Hawaiian bill pending before Congress is progressing in some respects faster and better than we had expected. As I wrote before, we felt it a great gain to have the bill referred to some committee that had it in hand at the last session. In the Senate it went to the Committee on Foreign Relations, and in the House to the Committee on Territories. The committee referred it to a sub-committee consisting of Senators Cullom, Morgan and Foraker. This sub-committee acted promptly and reported the bill back to the Senate, recommending its passage with very few amendments, and these amendments are of but little consequence."

"Mr. Cullom, the chairman, conferred with us about the bill when it was in the hands of the sub-committee, and gave a long memorandum of objections and proposed amendments, which Mr. Gilbert F. Little of Hilo has presented to him and to other members of Congress. Mr. Cullom gave us these memoranda one afternoon, asking that we prepare replies and suggestions to each of them and let him have the result the next morning. Mr. Hartwell and Mr. W. N. Armstrong going over the matter together."

"The House committee has not yet taken action upon the bill, but Mr. Hitt told me he felt confident that the bill would pass the House during this month. In both Houses serious objections will be made and a great effort to make radical amendment, and it is impossible to tell when final action will be taken. Hon. John W. Foster feels that we should not expect final action before March, and that it may take even longer."

In his letter Mr. Smith has the following to say concerning another matter of interest to residents of the Islands:

"One thing is certain, that if I ever made an earnest effort in my life it is now, in seeking to promote the laying of the Pacific cable. Eight bills relating to the Pacific cable are now before Congress—five in the House and three in the Senate. Notwithstanding all this mass of material and certain conflict of interests, the impression seems to prevail that the laying of the cable will be authorized at this session. There are those who are in much better position to judge than we are, who believe that the cable will be laid by the United States Government and not by private companies. So far as we are concerned, it is of little consequence who lays the cable, providing it is done promptly and efficiently."

## HE ONLY REPEATS WHAT HAS BEEN SAID AROUND THE GLOBE.

It has been demonstrated repeatedly in every State in the Union and in many foreign countries that Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is a certain preventive and cure for croup. It has become the universal remedy for that disease. M. V. Fisher of Liberty, W. Va., only repeats what has been said around the globe when he writes: "I have used Chamberlain's Cough Remedy in my family for several years and always with perfect success. We believe that it is not only the best cough remedy, but that it is a sure cure for croup. It has saved the lives of our children a number of times." This remedy is for sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd. agents for H. I.

Mr. Grove, who has been of construction work at the detention camp, was with an accident yesterday while on his way to the camp which injured his arms and legs badly and smashed his bicycle beyond repair. A delivery wagon drove in from the front, throwing him from his wheel. His left hand was liberated under a horse's hoof.

## HEADQUARTERS

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## TIRES.

Tires fitted to any Vehicle at very short notice.

## SCHUMAN'S CARRIAGE AND HARNESS REPOSITORY FORT ST., CLUB STABLES BUILDING.

## HONOLULU STOCK-YARDS CO. — LIMITED — General Commission Merchants DEALERS IN ALL KINDS

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Bought, sold and exchanged on commission.

Stock for breeding purposes a specialty.

Parties desiring to buy or sell anything in our lines would do well to consult us. Any information relating to same will be freely given. Correspondence solicited.



## Cocoanut Fibre

IS NOW USED IN

## Mattresses.

We have just received a large shipment of Fibre direct from the factory, and are now prepared to fill orders for those desiring

## Cocoanut Fibre Mattresses.

## COYNE-MEERTEN FURNITURE COMPANY

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## Lubricating Oils

Will be used very freely for the next six or eight months so we wish again to call the attention of all Mill men and users of machinery to our TROPIC LUBRICATING OILS. For years this brand has been used on these Islands and each season the demand has increased so that this year we have had to build a special oil warehouse at Kakaako to hold the hundreds of barrels of oil we have to carry in stock. Tropic Cylinder, Engine, Machine, Dynamo and Car-box oils are the ones you want if you want everything to run smoothly.

## Benton Boiler Compound

This compound is entirely vegetable contains no oil or acid, it being a natural preservative for iron or steel. It rots the scale in the boiler and gradually cleans same. After the boiler becomes clean, the compound, as used according to directions, will keep the scale forming properties of the water in the form of solution or pendant, and the boiler can be kept clean, and the scale forming properties of said water can be blown out in the form of mud. It is a great saver of fuel as it will clean and keep clean any boiler. Let us send you a barrel on trial, no pay if not satisfactory. Packings, waste, compounds, engineers' tools and supplies of all kinds, at

## E. O. HALL &amp; SON, LTD.

CORNER FORT AND KING STREETS.

## DON'T

Spend Your Money

## ABROAD!

You are making it here.

We beg to announce to the public that we are making great preparations for the coming Holiday Season, and will have a large stock of Well-Selected Goods from the principal factories of the world. Our buying is done by a concern who have had many years' experience in this business and control the largest trade on the Pacific Coast. We promise our patrons that many new articles in our lines that will be shown in San Francisco can be found in our store. Our stock will comprise

STERLING SILVER,  
FINE PLATED WARE,  
HAWAIIAN SOUVENIR SPOONS  
(New Designs.)  
HAWAIIAN SOUVENIR CHINA.  
(Something New.)  
RICH CUT GLASS,  
FINE BOHEMIAN GLASS,  
FRENCH CHINA,  
GERMAN CHINA,  
ENGLISH CHINA,  
FIGURES,  
BRONZES,  
ORNAMENTS,  
JARDINIERS,  
LAMPS,  
And Many Novelties

All goods sent out as presents will be prepared in a separate department, where they will be put up in the best of style, using fine boxes, paper, etc.

Our Holiday Season will open about the middle of November, which will give our friends on the other Islands ample opportunity. You will be able to get more presents this year because our prices are right.

Special care given to mail orders.

## W. W. DIMOND &amp; CO. LIMITED.

King Street.

Merchant street entrance next to the Postoffice through our Arcade.

## "FOR THE BLOOD'S THE LIFE." Clarke's Blood Mixture

THE WORLD-FAMED BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER IS WARRANTED TO CLEAR THE BLOOD from all impurities from whatever cause arising. For Scrof, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, Buckheads, Pimples, and Sore of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent cure. It cures Old Sores, Cures Sores on the Neck, Cures Sore Legs, Cures Backhead or Pimple on the Face, Cures Scars, Cures Ulcers, Cures Blood and Skin Diseases, Cures Glandular Swellings, Clears the Blood from all Impure Matter. From whatever Cause arising. It is a restorative for Gout and Rheumatism, pain it removes the cause from the Blood and Bones. As this Mixture is present in the taste, and is granted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

## THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS OF WONDERFUL CURES

FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Clarke's Blood Mixture is sold in bottles 2s. 9d. each, and in cases containing six times the quantity, 11s. 6d. each. To effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long-standing cases—BY ALL CHEMISTS AND PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS throughout the world. Proprietors, THE LONDON AND MIDLAND CONTINENTAL COGNAC CO., Ltd., London, England. Trade Mark—"Blood Mixture."

## CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

CAUTION—Purchasers of Clarke's Blood Mixture should see that they get the genuine article. Watch for the name and address on the wrapper, and be sure you get the name "Blood Mixture" on the wrapper. The word "Blood Mixture" is engraved on the Government Stamp, and "Clarke's Blood Mixture" is blown in the bottle. WITHOUT WHICH NONE ARE GENUINE.

## CASTLE &amp; COOKE, LTD

HONOLULU.

## COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

## SUGAR FACTORS.

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The Ewa Plantation Co.  
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The Standard Oil Co.  
The George F. Blake Steam Pump & Weston's Centrifugals.  
The New England Mutual Life Insurance Co., of Boston.  
The Aetna Fire Insurance Co., of Hartford, Conn.  
The Alliance Assurance Co., of London.







THE FIGHT FOR SAFE

The Board of Health has today extended the condemned quarter in Chinatown and several more as will soon be razed by fire. The need is fearfully apparent. Those who supposed that the excavators had made some remarkable impression upon the masses of filth and filth which under the ground floorings of Chinatown will be started to read the findings of the Board. Where the houses are as bad as they can be, closets being built within the living rooms and communicating with vaults that overflow. The excavators cannot reach these places and could not find time to do so anyway without neglecting other work just as important. For years these sinks have been filling up and this despite the fact that the Board of Health, in the time anterior to Dr. Wood's presidency, has had nearly a million of dollars to expend for the sanitary protection of the people.

It is the fashion to blame the Chinese responsible for this state of things but they are only so in a qualified sense. The real culprits—whose property, thank God, is vanishing in thin air as a judgment on their sin—are the owners of the noisome and despicable shacks which the Chinese lease. Who built or authorized hovels with their floors on putridity? Not the Chinese but the white owners. Who built or permitted the tenants to build cesspools under their living rooms? None other than the "comfortable gentlemen" whose misdeeds we have described before and who have been fattening for years on the rents of this infectious quarter. It is these people who are paying the piper's biggest bill and the conscience of the city will not permit it to regret that the burden has fallen on them. It was their duty under the laws of Hawaii to keep their Chinatown premises clean. They smirkingly avoided it and now we have the plague.

Writing on the day of Mrs. Boardman's untimely death we hail the resolute purpose of the Board of Health to turn Chinatown into an ash heap. Whatever the delinquencies of the Board may have been since 1896—and Heaven knows they have been many and great enough—these things will be forgotten in the light of the new born purpose of that reorganized and reinvigorated body to obliterate the plague spot. We implore them not to pause until the plow can furrow every inch of the infected territory; until from the hideous depths of that honeycombed region the filth has all been removed and the rotting vaults filled with lime, clean black sand and sulphuric acid; until the whole evil surface has been soaked with kerosene and fired. Then let the place receive the air and rain and sunshine for a year and then, through the extension of the fire limits and an improvement in the building laws, let them compel the recreation of Chinatown in a way that will make it as sanitary as a section of Boston Common. After that we may have a long rest from plagues.

THE HILLO AFFAIR.

The people of Hilo, by refusing to let Attorney General Cooper land and by turning against Sheriff Andrews because he had gone aboard the Kilauea show that the action of the Sheriff in making special quarantine regulations for the island was dictated by the majority of his fellow-citizens. That does not exculpate the Sheriff who, if he had been a stronger man, would have held out on the side of the Government from which his official powers are derived. But it divides the responsibility and makes Mr. Andrews the representative rather than the projector of a movement which is to be regretted as a sad example of public hysteria.

If there is any special danger to the big island through fumigated importations from Honolulu it has probably been met in advance by the precautions of the National Board of Health. The extra safeguards ordered over the signature of Sheriff Andrews are empty obstructions to business. Fortunately for the early settlement of the Hilo plagues other parts of Hawaii object to them and are so intent on breaking them down and so well able to do so that Hilo may soon have to abandon its little rebellion as a bad job.

A whole trouble might have been averted by an efficient Federal quarantine which, we hope, the United States Government will soon organize. There could be no rebellion against that. Everybody knows that the Hawaiian Government would not open Hilo or any other place on the group which thought it necessary to self preservation to set up a short quarantine. The remarks of President McKinley quoted elsewhere are plainly in line of view. But with Federal quarantine in charge the most hygienic of nations—and none can acquire the habits sooner than they would have to submit to any measure deemed safe by such authorities in respect of inter-

Island communication. Hence the hope that a Federal quarantine may come soon.

THE QUEEN HOTEL A FAIR.

President Wood, in seeking to find a comfortable asylum for the five people who lived on the Boardman place has met certain criticisms which he deems unfair. Dr. Wood did not intend to send these people to the Asiatic detention camp and so sought and found a place for them on the premises of the Queen Hotel on Nuuanu street. This hotel is close to the infected district but not too close, and he believes it to be far enough from the bulk of the residences to warrant him in using it for the detention of people who have been sedulously inspected and put through all the cleansing processes which the ocean seems to require. None of these people says Dr. Wood, has been exposed to much as he himself and other members of the Board of Health, not even so much exposed as the guards and inspectors, none of whom have been infected. The chances that they will get or spread the plague are, he believes, infinitesimal, and he feels exasperated that his efforts to quarter the Boardman fugitives in a place suitable to their condition should be criticized or resisted by "an unreasonable public."

So much for Dr. Wood's side of the case. The other side is that if uninfected Asiatics and natives who have been exposed to the plague are properly placed at a distance from town, white persons in the same condition cannot be properly kept in the town. Granting that the Queen Hotel has twice before run some risk of infection is it wise to keep adding to those risks? Does not the Queen Hotel and its neighborhood deserve all the chances the Board can give them to become free from infection? And, finally, what is the use of segregation camps at all if they are established where, as on a main thoroughfare of a thickly settled locality, there can be no real segregation whatsoever?

The fear expressed about the plague is no doubt to some extent unreasoning, but it exists and must be counted on as a factor in the situation. There is, in our belief, no use in the Board of Health trying to run counter to it. The attempt can only provoke wrath and in the end may lead to rioting. What the Board should do and what, indeed, it should have done when Ethel Johnson died, is to make a comfortable detention camp for white people and high-caste Hawaiians at a distance both from the city and the Chinatown refugees. There is an ideal site for such a camp between the sea and the ocean drive just beyond the kerosene warehouse. It is sanitary, the air is pure and the scenery picturesque. The place in ordinary times is fit for pleasure cottages. We urge President Wood and his colleagues to occupy this site at once. Plenty of carpenters are now disengaged and quarters could soon be provided. In a few days the place could be made ready, not only to receive the people whose presence in the Queen Hotel is so obnoxious, but any others who may be placed in their unfortunate situation.

The fact that dead rats are accumulating near Hilo's Chinatown may mean much or little. They may be the sign of a bubonic infection or of the active work of people who are trying to get rid of them. A short time will suffice to tell.

President Wood gracefully concurs in the public demand for a white man's detention camp and one is about to be established. Another will be built by the United fraternal societies, making ample accommodations for a reasonable number of inmates. This move will serve, very soon, to clear the Queen Hotel and to relieve Nuuanu street and other parts of the city of an avoidable source of possible infection.

The death of Mrs. Boardman has caused general gloom but it has rebounded the efforts to head off the plague. People now realize for the first time that no part of the city is safe from travelling germs and in all directions rubbish is being burned, houses and out-buildings are being cleaned and rats are being hunted. Were Chinatown out of the way the peril would be mostly over, seeing that bubonic plague is essentially a disease of filth. Happily that pestiferous district is very much on the wane.

The Democratic party is placed in a curious attitude by Representative Cochran of Missouri who is fighting the open door policy for China on the ground that it means free trade. Practically speaking it means something very different: except to China herself, namely a free trade for trade. While the open door implies the easy entrance of foreign goods into the Chinese market it does not suggest any less easy entrance of Chinese goods into the American market. But in any event it is a worthy cause. A Missouri Democrat objects to any measure on the ground that it proposes to do away with the "robber tariff."

THE LOGIC OF DESTRUCTION.

Plague is a burning week by week with the threat of infection in Chinatown. Seven deaths of the cases occurring in this city can be traced to this plague and whether it is carried by a variety of means. The late Mrs. Boardman is now supposed to have been infected by the Black Death which she sent her by Chinese friends. A German woman whose case is reported this morning was accused of having been infected by Asiatics. Another case in a condemned building was reported this morning. Wherever we turn we find the plague the chances of infection are knowledge of its history and the investigator straight to the source of the microbe-pits of the city.

It is now works now since the Asiatic plague has been dealt for the destruction of the plague-spot and much has been done to organize that end. But not enough. Time has been lost, the property of which might, by this date, have cut down the plague mortality to a merely nominal figure. For fear in mind that the bacilli of the Black Death are breeding and multiplying all the while and going out on their insidious errands of destruction—going out on the shoes and clothing, perhaps, of guards and inspectors and of occasional Chinese; going out in the systems of rats which, when afflicted by this malady, always court the society of human beings; going out, maybe, on the sweep of the dust wind. Every cesspool in the scores that now remain must be producing its fresh colonies of bacteria, every noisome wall and floor and covert must be nourishing and developing them. If the place of infection—the cradle and arsenal of the plague—is permitted to stand for another ten days we scarcely doubt that the pest mortality in Honolulu will reach ten per diem and perhaps more. "Localities not people are infected," says the President of the Board of Health. The Chinese and Japanese, removed to detention camps, washed and fumigated, are in good physical condition. But the locality bounded by Nuuanu, Queen, River and Kukui streets, comprising twenty blocks and half-blocks, is to-day an active manufactory of the bubonic scourge. We shall have millions of deadly germs there if the place, from end to end, is not purified by fire and that without delay. It is not enough to say that the job will be done "soon" when each day's waiting adds immeasurably to the numbers of the bacilli and to the gravity of public peril. The plague should be met like an advancing enemy in line of battle, with prompt attack. There should be a daily fire until Chinatown, brick buildings and all, is reduced to ashes and dead bacilli.

Then it will be possible to prevent the concealment of sickness; practicable to find every cesspool and saturate it with acids preparatory to cleaning it out with odorless excavators and filling it with clean black sand and lime. Then the whole putrid area may be disinfected and thereafter plowed up to be blistered on its under crust with streams of burning coal oil. The day that is achieved will, we believe and predict, be one of deliverance from the pestilence which at noonday and at midnight is wafted on the very winds from Chinatown into the households of the people.

What is more this sweeping destruction will make room for a new and sanitary Chinatown, separated from the white man's business quarter by a wide park and containing every hygienic feature that modern science can devise. Such an Oriental district would be worth a million dollars to Honolulu if for nothing more than the guarantee it would give of inhospitality to future maladies that may enter at this port.

DUTY OF EMPLOYERS.

It may soon be necessary to call out the Citizens' Guard to make inspections. The force now at the service of the Board of Health is none too large and its membership is tiring out from a work which, however hard and disagreeable it may be, must go steadily on. We hear that some greedy politicians have resigned from the inspection because there is no pay. Their places, as well as those of the men whom fatigue has prostrated, must be filled.

To call out the Citizens' Guard would be, however, to seriously hamper, perhaps to interrupt entirely the business of the town. That would not be a fact to prevent or deter the move, should public safety demand it. But the recourse may be avoided if the business houses will permit a larger number of their employees to enlist. So far the most of them have held their men back from public service. The chief exceptions are Castle & Cooke, and if we may be permitted to mention it, the Gazette Company. Such exceptions are too few. One or two are quite enough to represent the backward and unresponsive element in the community; they should not stand forth who are alone in doing their duty. If the business houses are open and the men are enlisted, as they are doing the number of persons available for the duties of inspection will perhaps be doubled, thus putting a closer subdivision of work and, to

Real Merit

Is the characteristic of Hood's Sarsaparilla, and it is manifested every day in the remarkable cures that medicine accomplishes. Druggists say: When we sell a bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla to a new customer we are sure to see him back in a few weeks after more, proving that the good results from a trial bottle warrant continuing its use. This positive merit

Hood's Sarsaparilla

possesses by virtue of the Purgative Combination, Proportion and Process used in its preparation, and by which all the remedial value of the ingredients used is retained. Hood's Sarsaparilla is peculiar to itself and absolutely unequalled in its powers as a blood purifier, and as a tonic for building up the weak and weary, and giving strength to the nerves. Be sure to get

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists. \$1; six for \$5. Prepared only by C. I. Hood & Co., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

Hood's Pills

are the only pills made with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

the assurance of less individual strain and better results. There would be another good effect in that the hours when people mingle in the business quarter, close to Chinatown, would be fewer and the danger of public infection correspondingly less.

Whatever hindrance to business the reduction of the clerical force may be does not amount to much beside what would come of calling out the Citizens' Guard. We say nothing of the effect of the final drastic measure of keeping every one within his own district and permitting no ingress to the business section. That may come unless the plague is stamped out; and it is a possibility which merchants, for their own sakes, should forestall by giving the Board of Health a part of their and their employees' time.

The best remedy for rats, aside from fumigation, is a bit of raw meat covered with Rough on Rats. It is the only one that has worked out well in Kobe and is already doing excellent service here.

The Independent is reminiscently engaged in holding local people responsible for the overthrow of the Queen. The other day it accused the United States Government. Some time when it gets at the kernel of the matter it will discover that the Queen overthrew herself and made a specially neat job of it.

Seeing how filthy Chinatown became after 1895 it is a wonder there was no recurrence of cholera. We have been taking the risks of another visitation all these years. The destruction of the Asiatic district is needed, therefore, not only to stamp out bubonic plague but to purge the town of conditions which are liable, at any time, to bring back the cholera germ.

The Citizens' Committee has already proved its worth. To that body is due the credit of finding the case of plague in the Nuuanu valley and of tracing up, by means of its census, the missing persons who had been exposed to it. With such efficient assistants the Board of Health will soon achieve as perfect an organization as it had at the time when it got the upper hand of cholera.

John D. Spreckels, in an Examiner interview, which appears elsewhere, advises Oahu plantations to store their sugar until the plague is over. Otherwise, Mr. Spreckels says, the island product may be refused admittance at the ports. Upon such refusal the sugar would probably be brought back to the place of clearance, a fact which samps Mr. Spreckels' advice as commercially sound.

The Advertiser's account of the plague will be found, after the trouble is over, to be a complete and accurate history of this critical visitation. The reporter especially charged with the writing accompanies the Board of Health on its rounds, is present at most of the autopsies and has invariably taken his diagnoses of plague cases from the President of the Board or his designated experts. No one need look for unverified rumors in the Advertiser unless they are described as such.

We note a quotation from the Tribune, a Roman paper, which declares that the power of the Pope does not extend to a dispensation that priests may marry. That is a question for an ecumenical council. The Tribune thinks that the story about the South American dispensation was put forth as a "feeler" which the Roman journal says, "is unlikely to have any other effect than to give opportunity for an airing of opinions. It is probable that under Leo, as under many of his predecessors, the whole subject has been thoroughly considered and the conclusion reached the granting release from celibacy even in circumstances to warrant it would on the whole and finally be vastly more injurious than helpful to the church."

ONE DEATH REPORTED

(Continued from Page 1.)

from the axillary gland. A bubo was found in this gland on the right side. The man's right thumb was the wounded member. "That is one thing," said Dr. Wood, "that makes me rather fearful of fright. It is significant, however, in tracing the cause of the infection, but of course it is a difficult thing to pin right down."

When the news reached the military headquarters that the plague had broken out in such close proximity to the drilled and soldiers' quarters, especially in view of the fact that the husband of the unfortunate woman was the drilled janitor, Colonel Jones immediately made requisition upon the Board of Health for a sufficient quantity of strong disinfectants to enable him to thoroughly disinfect the barracks, kitchen and other places used by the soldiers. In view of the great need of the new fumigating plant for the military guards, work upon the structure has been pushed rapidly, and the new station was finished yesterday evening.

Board of Health Meeting.

At 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon the following members of the Board were present: President Wood, in the chair; George W. Smith, F. M. Hatch, Dr. Day and Dr. Emerson. Attorney General Cooper was not present, assigning as a reason that he was too tired to be there at that time.

The first business transacted was the reading of the report of the special sanitary committee with relation to the Kewalo district. This report more than ever demonstrated the crying need for the early erection of a garbage crematory. The report, which is given below, was accepted by the Board upon motion and ordered published for the benefit of the community:

C. B. Wood, M. D., President of Board of Health.

Sir:—Your committee appointed to investigate and report on the sanitary condition of the Kewalo district and to recommend such sanitary improvements as, in their opinion, may be needed, would report as follows:

The district examined is included between Punchbowl, Queen, South, King, Sheridan streets and the ocean, and contains about 367 acres.

A considerable portion of this district is about level with the ocean at high tide and much of it is covered with water during the wet season. In places basins have been excavated, making ponds, the excavated material being used to raise the surface of the surrounding land. Many of these ponds have no outlet and water, fouled by household use and overflowing privies, drains into them besides being a convenient place to throw rubbish of every description, making a condition that is a fruitful source of disease.

In other places the refuse from the city, composed of vegetable matter mixed with household waste, has been used as filling. There are spots where such filling is floating upon hidden water which, to the observer, looks solid but is not safe to walk upon. Holes dug through this material reveal a decaying mass, through which highly colored slimy water is oozing and the gases produced by the process of decomposition is very much in evidence. The presence of large swarms of flies at the place where the Government is now depositing and burning the city refuse would seem to indicate that considerable decaying animal and vegetable matter has not been destroyed and is in process of decomposition.

The channel of the stream that has its source near the intersection of South and King streets and the connecting branches are in an insanitary condition.

Privies and the surrounding ground soon become very foul as vaults cannot be dug, but a few inches below the surface and as the ground is not porous, there are frequent overflows. In some places privies are placed over water but from such places it is impossible for any floating substance to reach the ocean. Near South street there is a modified form of earth closet in use.

There are several partially graded streets on some of which, today, it is impossible to pass on dry ground and elevated sidewalks are built along the sides of the street.

Many of the streets are but alleys seemingly laid out without any regard to existing streets or future extension of existing streets.

This insanitary condition is confined largely to the immediate vicinity of buildings, and along water courses that are near them.

This district is near the center of the city and if allowed to remain in its present condition will always be classed as a "Chinatown" and if half as densely populated as "Chinatown" it will be a much more unhealthy spot than that place and a constant source of danger to the good health of the whole city.

The problem is to raise the surface of this district above ground water level, to provide outlets for the numerous springs and surface water including that which comes from above King street, to grade streets so water will not stand upon them, to provide some way for disposing of household waste and refuse other than depositing it up on this land and to dispose of sewerage and water fouled by household use until such time as sewers can be constructed and put in operation.

For the solving of these problems we would make the following recommendations:

First—All ponds partially filled with rubbish or the waters of which have become foul from vegetable or animal matter, should, after proper disinfection, be filled with clean earth.

Second—No building should be erected or allowed to remain on land where the ground water is within two feet of the surface.

Ground water can be varied with reference to the surface of the ground in two ways, by drainage, and by filling. The first way is usually the cheapest but in the present case would require pumping which would make it impracticable. The second way may be satisfactorily carried out by three methods. First—By carrying the material from the ocean. Second—By excavating basins, and making ponds and using the excavated material to fill adjoining land.

Third—By obtaining the material from the high lands.

The quantity of material required to raise the surface of this district one foot is estimated at 600,000 cubic yards. To furnish this material by the first method would require the excavating of a channel 6,000 feet long, 20 feet deep, and 135 feet wide, thereby removing the objectionable mud flats and making a clean, deep basin.

From numerous soundings made by your committee, this method would seem feasible. The material is excellent but would have to be covered with soil before vegetation would grow upon it. The cost of filling by this method ought not to exceed 80 cents per cubic yard or three cents per square foot for each foot filled.

The second method would probably cost less but would leave only about one-half of the land available for building purposes. This method should not be allowed if the earth thrown out of such basins has become foul by vegetable or animal matter and if there is not a direct connection with the ocean in which the tide will ebb and flow or the water is being constantly changed by running springs.

The third method is a question of transportation. It would probably be unsafe to cross the main streets of the city, at grade, with trains of cars moved by power or gravity. The cost of moving such large quantities of earth by carts would be expensive and slow. The filling might be conveyed by water in pipes, by the same general method in use by the dredgers in depositing their dredged material on land. After the Government Pumping plant, now under contract, is in operation, it is probable the water from Makiki stream will not be needed for domestic use. In this event the stream could be dammed and the water used to convey filling material from the mountains to this district.

The estimated cost of getting this material from the mountains should not exceed 55 cents per cubic yard or 2 cents per square foot, for each foot of filling.

Third—Ditches should be dug about 800 feet apart in existing or in proposed streets for collecting surface water, including that from above King street, and as outlets for the numerous springs and ponds in this district. They should have masonry floor and side walls, an inner surface to be smooth, so as to be easily cleaned. If any foul water is allowed to enter these ditches the masonry side walls and floor should be continued to the reef. They should lead by the most direct way to the ocean and, unless supplied with running water, should be constructed so the tide will ebb and flow in them.

Fourth—All streets should drain into these ditches and from them should rise by a grade of not less than six inches in one hundred feet.

The minimum grade recommended by the Grade Commission is four feet above city datum.

Lots should drain by a ditch in their rear leading to the main ditches.

Fifth—There should be at least three feet of open space under all dwellings, in which the air can fully circulate. Building laws should be enacted requiring an unobstructed open space around each dwelling.

Sixth—It is an imperative necessity that sewers be constructed in all streets upon which buildings are located and they should be constructed for at once so they may be completed by the time the sewage pumping plant is in operation. Until such time all waste from faucets should be conducted into the main ditches. Earth closets only should be used.

Seventh—No household waste or rubbish should be deposited on this district or on any other land near inhabited dwellings but it should be taken daily to sea and dumped at least two miles beyond the reef or destroyed by cremation.

Eighth—A general system of streets should be laid out any grades established for the whole district.

Ninth—Owing to the natural insanitary condition of this district, daily inspection should be made by a competent Board of Health official.

We desire to call special attention to a few of the most objectionable localities and believe they should receive the immediate attention of your Board:

All ponds between Punchbowl street and the road leading to the Government Magazine are foul and should be filled with clean earth.

Laniwai and Cook streets, near their intersection, is a mud-hole and should be graded.

The stream that rises near the corner of King and South streets is choked with sewerage and should be cleaned. This stream should be enclosed in masonry walls which should be extended to the reef.

Respectfully submitted,

ERNEST H. WOODHOUSE, WALTER F. WALL, F. B. EDWARDS.

Honolulu, H. I., Jan. 18th, 1900.

Plantation Changes.

Advices received from Walluku Maui, state that the Walluku mill is producing about seventy tons of sugar daily. Jack Neill, a sub-luna at Kihel, will become head luna under Manager W. H. C. Campbell at Puna plantation. Andrew Fairley, for a long time irrigating luna for the Walluku plantation, left for Kihel this week to take a similar position under manager W. F. Pogue of Kihel plantation. Antonio Du-ro, late of the Walluku police force, will become night watchman at Kihel. Frank Somerfield has been made irrigating luna on the Walluku plantation. He was offered a position by manager D. Center of the American Sugar Company at Lannakakal, Molokai, but will probably not accept.

The Army Offers Aid.

On the 17th instant Minister Mott-Smith received a very kindly worded letter from Colonel Mills, commanding the Sixth Artillery, offering to assist the Government in every way possible during the present emergency and continuance of the plague. As a practical demonstration of his desire to help, Colonel Mills has issued an order authorizing the quartermaster of the United States army stationed here to sell at cost to the Government certain articles of clothing and equipment as may be absolutely necessary to the National Guard of Hawaii, and not required for the immediate use of the United States troops at Honolulu. The Executive Council yesterday morning extended a vote of thanks to Colonel Mills and also to Colonel Rublen, who has made similar offers.







# SUDDENLY DEATH CAME

Mrs. Boardman's Life  
Goes Out.

## ONE HAWAIIAN ALSO DIES

The Board of Health Condemns Wide  
Areas in Chinatown--Sanitary  
Committee's Requests.

(From Wednesday's Daily)

### REQUESTS TO THE PUBLIC BY THE CITIZENS SAN- ITARY COMMITTEE

The Citizens Sanitary Com-  
mittee make the following re-  
quests to the public:

1. In order that the census to  
be taken for sanitary purposes  
may be as full and accurate as  
possible, the citizens of Hono-  
lulu are requested to remain at  
home, so far as practicable, on  
Wednesday January 17, until  
they have been registered by the  
sanitary inspector of their dis-  
trict.

2. In order to help the in-  
spectors and make inspection  
as perfect as possible, citizens  
are requested to report to the  
sub-inspector of their district  
each day before leaving the dis-  
trict, or if this is impossible,  
leave word where they have  
gone to.

3. More sub-inspectors are re-  
quired. All persons willing to vol-  
unteer as sub-inspectors are re-  
quested to immediately send  
their names and addresses to the  
Central Committee.

CITIZENS' SANITARY COM-  
MITTEE.

Honolulu, Jan. 16, 1900.

### YESTERDAY'S RECORD.

Mrs. George E. Boardman,  
aged 46 years, died at her resi-  
dence on Kinau street, near Ka-  
papa street, at 4 p. m. yester-  
day. Death due to bubonic  
plague. Postmortem examina-  
tion last evening resulted in of-  
ficial announcement of death as  
such.

Albert Kapahi, Hawaiian,  
male, aged 24 years. Died on  
River street, between Beretania  
and Kukui streets. Had been  
ill slightly for a day or two. He  
has been working for the  
Health Department in quaran-  
tine district. Plague death.

### DEATH MONDAY

Wong She, Chinese woman,  
aged 63 years. Died at house  
on King street, near River. Re-  
ported as a suspicious case  
Sunday evening. Was not re-  
moved to hospital on account of  
extreme suffering. The body  
was cremated Monday evening.

The announcement of the death of  
Mrs. George E. Boardman yesterday  
afternoon caused a feeling of gloom to  
spread over the city, inasmuch as pre-  
vious reports had chronicled an im-  
provement in her condition. The  
Board had been in constant receipt of  
news from her bedside, all of which  
had indicated that she was better. Her  
fever had diminished until her tem-  
perature registered 100 2-5, although  
she remained in a semi-unconscious  
condition. The Board of Health was  
in session at 4:10 p. m. and President  
Wood had just announced the hopeful  
signs of the day relative to the plague  
situation in general when a note was  
placed in his hands. A look of sur-  
prise on his face and a tightening of  
the lips caused the remainder of the  
Board to fear the worst in Mrs. Board-  
man's case. President Wood then an-  
nounced with regret the news of the  
lady's death, which had been sent in  
by Dr. Augur, her physician.

Both Mrs. Boardman's death and the  
measures which will have to be adopt-  
ed relative to her late dwelling-place  
were discussed at considerable length.  
President Wood said: "It is necessary  
to hold a postmortem, as no diagnosis  
has yet been made. However, there is  
no doubt that it was a case of plague,  
and the body will have to be cremated.  
There is scarcely a doubt but that the  
postmortem will show that death was  
due to the plague."

Dr. Day, who had visited Mrs. Board-  
man at noon, stated that at that time  
she was seemingly neither better nor  
worse, but even then there was no  
doubt whatever, in his mind, that she  
was a plague victim. She sank rapid-  
ly and shortly before 4 o'clock expired.

The occupants of the house will be  
placed in quarantine in the yard. Tents  
will be erected there for their deten-  
tion and drastic measures taken for  
preventing the spread of the infection  
from that locality. In reference to the  
house itself, the opinion of the Board  
was that the house would probably be  
subjected to the same treatment as  
houses in Chinatown. It may be  
burned within a short time. Dr. Day  
said that there should be no question  
about burning the place, and that the

plague has spread to the plantations.

At the Board of Health meeting yes-

terday afternoon there were present:

President Wood in the chair; Dr. Day

and Dr. Augur. Present also were

W. M. Smith, J. M. Hatch and George

W. Smith.

President Wood called the atten-

tion of the Board to the health regu-

lations governing vessels in the harbor

and read a communication from the

Minister of Finance relative to the dock-

ing of the S. S. Australia at her usual

wharf. The health regulation at pres-

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from the wharf at least 100 feet. In

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called attention to the fact that it

would not be feasible to keep her in

the stream on account of the trade-

wind which would greatly endanger

the vessel, and, furthermore, if not al-

lowed to dock she would perhaps be

compelled to anchor outside the chan-

nel as the harbor was congested with

vessels and Naval Row was crowded to

its full capacity every night. After

some discussion as to whether the ves-

sel should be allowed to come within a

few feet of the dock, the matter was

referred to Dr. Carmichael, the United

States Marine Hospital surgeon, as be-

ing within his jurisdiction for action.

A request was read from the superin-

tendent of the kerosene warehouse de-

partment camp, directed to the Minister

of the Interior, asking that the kero-

sene and gasoline now stored in the

warehouse be removed to other quar-

ters while people were being quaran-

tined there. It was reported that the

presence of such a large quantity of in-

flammable material was a menace and

probable source of danger, which

should be removed. The Minister had

referred the matter to the Health

Board, stating that his department had

no funds for erecting a new warehouse,

and suggested that the Board build a

temporary covering, outside the ware-

house, for the oil. Action was deferred

on the matter pending further commu-

nication from the Minister.

Attorney F. M. Brooks, on behalf

of a number of the Chinese firms and

property-holders of Chinatown, pre-

sented several petitions, nearly all of

which asked the Board to prevent cer-

tain wooden houses used as warehouses

from being burned. These buildings

were mostly in the center of certain

blocks which will soon be swept by

fire. In each case the matter was

placed in the hands of the legal ad-

viser of the Board.

In response to an inquiry by Mr.

Brooks, as to whether certain buildings

could not be saved which were near in-

fected houses, President Wood said:

"The Board has inspected all the build-

ings that have been condemned and

has taken action upon the spot. We

know just exactly what conditions ex-

ist in each locality where we have made

condemnations. We consider that when

a building becomes infected that the

surrounding buildings are infected,

as well."

Attorney Henshall, representing the

Wing Wo Tai Company, on Nuuanu

street, presented a petition from that

company requesting that they be grant-

ed the privilege which was given to the

Wing Wo Chan Company, to open

their store for business. President

Wood, backed by the Board, stated that

the Wing Wo Tai building could not be

considered in the same class as the

Wing Wo Chan block. As a death had

occurred in the Wing Wo Tai building,

it would have to undergo a complete

renovation; goods removed fumigated

and stored in a clean warehouse; after

which all the floors would have to be

ripped out, and then disinfected under

the supervision of the Board. Mr. Hen-

shall stated the company was perfectly

willing to do whatever the Board de-

sired. The matter was taken under ad-

visement.

Upon motion, the Board accented for

consideration the resolutions of the

Medical Association, which were

brought before the Board last week.

The motion included a request that

steps be taken to carry out the tenor

of the resolutions, especially in the mat-

ter of filtration of water and the ex-

tension of the sewerage system. It be-

ing considered by the Board a factor of

great importance in preventing the fu-

ture appearance of plague. In connec-

tion with these resolutions President

Wood said:

"We have a reasonable hope of sub-

ducing the present outbreak of plague.

We may be sure of stamping out the

present outbreak, but we cannot be

certain that there will not be a fresh

outbreak at some future time if the

sewerage system is not extended to

parts not now included in the present

system."

Before civilized man had heard of

or dreamed of it, Kickapoo Indian Oil

was healing the wounds, relieving and

curing the aches and pains of the Red

Man. Before civilized man had heard

of it, it kept the natives in perfect

health. And since civilized man has

known it, the category of uses has

become voluminous. No other medi-

cine has made such cures, because

Kickapoo Indian Oil is nature's reme-

dy, and nature stands back of it. Your

druggist has it, or can get it. Insist

on getting the genuine Kickapoo Indian

Oil. Hobron Drug Co., agents for

Kickapoo Indian Remedies.

HAVING A GREAT RUN ON CHAM-

BERLAIN'S COUGH REMEDY.

Manager Martin, of the Person drug

store, informs us that he is having a

great run on Chamberlain's Cough

Remedy. He sells five boxes of that

medicine to one of every three that

it gives great satisfaction. In these

days of a gripe there is a great de-

mand for Chamberlain's Cough Remedy.

On both plantations guards

around the quarters and no natives are

permitted to take very much notice of

persons from Honolulu.

I wish you would state publicly

through your paper that there is pos-

sitively no truth in the rumor that the

plague has spread to the plantations.

At the Board of Health meeting yes-

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and Dr. Augur. Present also were

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surrounding buildings are infected,

as well."

Attorney Henshall, representing the



# THREE DEAD ONE MAY DIE

## The Place for Boardman Refugees.

### QUEEN HOTEL PILIKIA

#### The Board of Health Has an Excit- ing Day With Nuuanu Property-Owners.

(From Thursday's Daily)

#### DEATHS YESTERDAY.

Ah Kee, male Chinese, aged 47 years. Found dead yesterday morning in a shack opposite Buena Vista hospital by a citizens' sanitary inspector. Postmortem showed death by plague.

David Kuikui, male Hawaiian, aged 40 years. Died on Beretania street, near River, near place where Hawaiian died Tuesday night. Postmortem showed presence of plague bacilli.

Pang Gee Cheong, male Chinese, aged 61 years. Died on Maunakea street, near Pauahi. In Chinese livery stable found dead by inspectors. Death due to plague.

#### SUSPICIOUS CASE

A young Hawaiian girl was discovered yesterday afternoon on Achi lane, below Kaumakapili Church, with plague symptoms, and remains there pending further developments in her case.

The excitement of the last few days had cooled off considerably last evening and a better feeling prevailed in the districts now in charge of the Citizens' Sanitary Committee. Interest yesterday was centered in the selection of the Queen Hotel on Nuuanu street as a place of detention for white people who have been exposed to the plague indirectly and those who have lived in the same house with a plague patient. When it was learned that it was the purpose of the Board of Health to quarantine the Boardman household in Mrs. King's residence on Nuuanu street a forcible protest was made to President Wood by several of the representative property-owners and residents of the valley. This action was considerably strengthened by the discovery of the Chinaman Ah Kee yesterday morning, who was pronounced a plague victim. The protest was so earnest that several members of the health staff were sent to different portions of the city to select a separate detention camp. One or two places near the leper receiving station at Kalahe were proposed but abandoned for various reasons. The Huestace property near the Cyclomere was also considered, but it was thought that these premises were within a boundary which was not close to an infected district and the population was too dense.

Again the Queen Hotel proposition was broached and the Board drove out to the premises, made a careful inspection of the buildings and their nearness to other inhabited houses, and finally agreed upon the following motion:

"Moved that the premises known as the Queen Hotel be used as a place of detention for such people as may be designated by the Board who have been exposed to the plague, and that the cottage belonging to the hotel be used for those who have been in the same houses with plague patients."

This motion was carried unanimously, and the Board proceeded to carry out its tenor by having the place guarded and the Boardman household moved into the cottage. President Wood and F. M. Hatch drove at once to the Executive building, where a lengthy conference was held with President Dole, and Colonel Jones of the First Regiment was telephoned for to consult with the group. It was eventually decided that the military relief which came back from Chinatown at 12 o'clock noon should be held under arms at the Executive building until 1:30, awaiting orders for special detail with reference to the Queen Hotel.

President Wood then drove to the Boardman premises accompanied by an Advertiser reporter, where the five people were notified of the Board's intention to house them at the hotel. They had been subjected to a thorough disinfection, a tent for this purpose having been erected in the yard. New clothes were issued to each one and they were made ready for the transfer, leaving everything behind in charge of Ernest Wodehouse, who was preparing the infected goods and the house for destruction.

At 1:45 the military detail were sent quietly to the Queen Hotel with instructions to surround the place. This was the only instruction given, and the men gained the idea that a case of plague had broken out there. Quickly the patrol surrounded the premises on all sides and awaited developments. The neighborhood was soon aroused and were curious to learn the reason for the establishment of the guard. No demonstration whatever was made. At 2:30 a wagonette containing Mr. Boardman, Miss Boardman, Fred. Oat, and two nurses, drove rapidly up to the cot-

tage under the escort of Captain Spillner and three mounted police. The quarantined people at once entered the cottage and closed the blinds, preventing curious eyes from looking in upon them. No trouble of any kind arose although the tenants all along the streets declared their disapproval of the Board in very strong terms.

President Wood says that the Board of Health has been attacked on various measures since the beginning of the plague, being blamed at times for not using more drastic measures, and again for being too severe. The Board of Health is expected to fight the disease in the manner which appears to them to be the most certain, and their judgment in all matters is carefully weighed before arriving at the conclusion. The Board to a certain extent yielded to pressure from the people in permitting a quarantine about Chinatown when it seemed unnecessary, and a Chinese man named Wodehouse, who caused considerable damage to business by spreading the plague, was released. The result that the infection spread into a hitherto clean district and his place broken out in a case of plague unsuspected. He says that the Board has been blamed for this fresh outbreak.

"As for the possibility of spreading the infection," said D. Wood, "I think the greatest danger is from the infection which has been introduced from the people from the valley. My own anxiety in this plague is from the fact that I am not getting the people out of Chinatown, get them clean and do away with their habits. These latter are what I consider the most dangerous in spreading the disease to the people. For example we now have quarantined at the battery camp 275 people, 100 Chinese, 500 and at Kalahe 1000, making a total of 1875 men, women and children. Naturally coming from an infected and plague-ridden locality, we expected plague to break out but in all that number there has been but one death from plague showing, to my mind at least, that the people do not carry the infection so much as the buildings and ground. I would rather sleep in the same bed with a plague patient than take my shoes off and walk barefooted through the infected soil of Chinatown. That is my feeling in regard to the spreading of infection. The Queen Hotel itself is almost within the area of the infected district and really may be as much infected as that portion which has been surrounded by the military guard."

In town yesterday among business men the feeling was very strong against the use of the hotel or any such locality for people from infected buildings. Among the suggestions for other localities was one to make use of the healthy ground on the beach drive beyond the kerosene warehouse camp which, while close to town is absolutely segregated and available for the immediate erection of cottages for the accommodation of white people. The building of the other detention camps is so nearly completed that there is ample force available to put these cottages up in two or three days. In the meantime the Boardman household could have been quarantined in tents in the large enclosure which surrounds the house.

**Board of Health Meeting**

At the Board of Health meeting held yesterday morning no matters of great importance were considered with the exception of the selection of a detention camp or building for such white people as have been exposed to the infection. Many reports on proposed locations were received but none were considered proper with the exception of the Queen Hotel, which was acted upon later.

President Wood stated that Mr. E. R. Woodhouse had been placed in charge of the Boardman premises to make the place ready for detention, after taking out such articles which can readily be infected. Mr. Crowley was sent out as chemist to handle the disinfection work there.

The death of the Spanish Red-tailed, which has been in the hospital was noticed, the postmortem examination resulting in a certificate of death by pneumonia before published. This related the quarantine of the Portuguese hotel in which nearly 100 laborers have been detained.

#### The Three Deaths.

Ah Kee, the Chinaman who died in Nuuanu valley, opposite the Buena Vista hospital, was found dead by Fred. Wodehouse, inspector of the Citizens' Sanitary Committee, at 5 o'clock yesterday morning. A census had been taken on the premises Tuesday afternoon by Sub-inspector Carl Andrews. When the body was found all the inhabitants had fled, but owing to the census of the day before, the missing bodies were later discovered and sent to the quarantine camps. This was the first fruit of the thorough inspection instituted by the Citizens' Sanitary Committee. The body was removed to the morgue, the postmortem immediately revealing the presence of plague bacilli. Later yesterday afternoon the Fire Department burned the two shacks on the premises.

The second death, that of the Hawaiian Kuikui, occurred early yesterday morning on Beretania street, near River, and near the rear of the infected building on River street. That this is an infected locality is evidenced by the fact that within five days four deaths have occurred there and one suspicious case reported. This makes the doom of this portion of Block 15, marked on the map as insanitary, absolutely certain.

The third death was that of a Chinaman, Pang Gee Cheong, who was found dead in a livery stable annex on Maunakea street not far from Beretania. When found the inspectors discovered that the tenants numbering nearly fifty, had departed. Two Hawaiians were tracked later in the day and sent to quarantine. The Chinaman was still at large in the quarantine district last night. The postmortem examination of the corpse at the morgue was followed by the report of death by plague.

#### The Nuuanu Quarantine.

The people of Nuuanu valley have been fair but outspoken in their opposition to the establishment of a quarantine at the premises occupied by Mrs. King, offered to the Board of Health for that purpose. The first intimation the people of the valley had of the intention of the president of the Board of Health to quarantine the persons of the Boardman household there was received through the Advertiser yesterday morning. The news soon spread and surprise was succeeded by a strong expression of protest which a committee of the best citizens of the valley laid before the president of the Board of Health later in the day.

The ground taken for the protest was that the proposed quarantine was a menace to the people of the valley and was equivalent to a violation of the quarantine rules already laid down by the Board of Health. It was pointed out that the valley was one of the healthiest parts of the city, and such a determination by the Board would expose the residents to possible infection in a district which was geographically unsuited for quarantine purposes. The same objections which were urged the previous evening by the residents in the vicinity of the Queen Hotel were repeated with additional force, and it was intimated that if the Board insisted on carrying out the policy of establishing a quarantine station in a thickly settled portion of the city they could consistently establish such a station in or near the infected Boardman premises.

#### FACTS ARE STURDY

If Honolulu People Are Not Convinced by Fact Testimony They Differ From Other People.

Our readers will have noticed how in the past two years "Cures" have multiplied in the newspaper's very fast, and the public are becoming skeptical. Facts are demanded, but it has also become essential to know who supplies these facts, where they are from. People will not now accept incredible cures from the other side of the world. They want them at home. "Give us some neighbor, then I will believe" is what is asked for. Doan's Backache Kidney Pills do this. Call it what you like, home, local or neighbor's testimony, you can always ascertain the truth of it without leaving the city limits. Here is a case:

Mr. W. J. Maxwell of this town, Trust officer, writes thus: "I suffered with a horrible pain in the small of my back (an almost invariable symptom of kidney trouble) for a number of years. I was advised to take some of Doan's Backache Kidney Pills, and following the suggestion, I went to the Hollister Drug Co's store, Fort street, and got some of these. Having taken them, they relieved me straight away, and are, I may say, the best and in fact the only cure for backache. I have mentioned the virtue of this wonderful remedy to several persons, among whom is my friend, Mr. Frank Metcalf, who found relief, and he is now a firm believer in Doan's Backache Kidney Pills."

Some of the symptoms of kidney disease are pain in the back, and sides, headaches, nervousness, frequent thirst, hot dry skin, shortness of breath, evil forebodings, troubled sleep, puffiness of the eyelids, swelling of the feet and ankles, loss of flesh, dark colored urine, deposits, etc. If you have any of these symptoms you should lose no time in treating them, for delay is dangerous.

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are sold by all chemists and storekeepers at 50 cents per box, six boxes \$2.50 or will be mailed on receipt of price by the Hollister Drug Co., Honolulu, wholesale agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

"I consider it the height of folly," said a prominent resident of Nuuanu valley yesterday morning, "for the Board of Health to think of establishing a possible new center of infection in one of the healthiest portions of the city. It is to my mind a direct violation of the policy of the Board already established, and I believe I am justified in saying that it savors too much of discrimination to meet the sanction of thinking people. There is no reason why these people cannot be given separate quarters at the established quarantine station. I do not blame the residents in the vicinity of the Queen Hotel for their action, and I do not believe the people of Honolulu will blame us for our protest. By the way, have you noticed that the neighborhood of the Boardman premises is occupied by the residences of two of the physicians of the Board of Health? Now we don't blame them for wanting to clean their locality but why should they endeavor to establish a number of persons who have been exposed to the disease in our uninfected neighborhood?"

Later in the day, it is understood several of the residents of the valley appealed to the United States Consul, but that gentleman stated that he had no authority to act in the matter unless he was requested to do so by the officers of the Buena Vista hospital. The attitude of the two United States authorities seen (Mr. Hayward and Dr.

#### HE HAD CAUSE TO REJOICE

"A young man came into our store yesterday suffering from a severe attack of cramp colic," writes B. F. Heston, miller and general merchant, Dickey Mountain, Pa. "He had tried various home remedies without relief. As I had used Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy I gave him a dose and it soon brought him out all right. I never saw a fellow so rejoiced." Sold by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for H. I.

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### German Lloyd Marine Insurance Co. OF BERLIN.

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The above Insurance Companies have established a general agency here, and the undersigned, general agents, are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., General Agents.

### General Insurance Co. for Sea, River and Land Transport, of Dresden.

Having established an agency at Honolulu and the Hawaiian Islands, the undersigned general agents are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

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Capital of the Company and reserve, reichsmarks 6,000,000  
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### North German Fire Insurance Co. OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the Company and reserve, reichsmarks 8,890,000  
Capital their reinsurance companies 35,000,000  
Total reichsmarks 43,890,000

The undersigned, general agents of the above two companies, for the Hawaiian Islands, are prepared to insure Buildings, Furniture, Merchandise and Produce, Machinery, etc.; also Sugar and Rice Mills, and Vessels in the harbor, against loss or damage by fire, on the most favorable terms.

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4- Reserve Funds £2,700,000  
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